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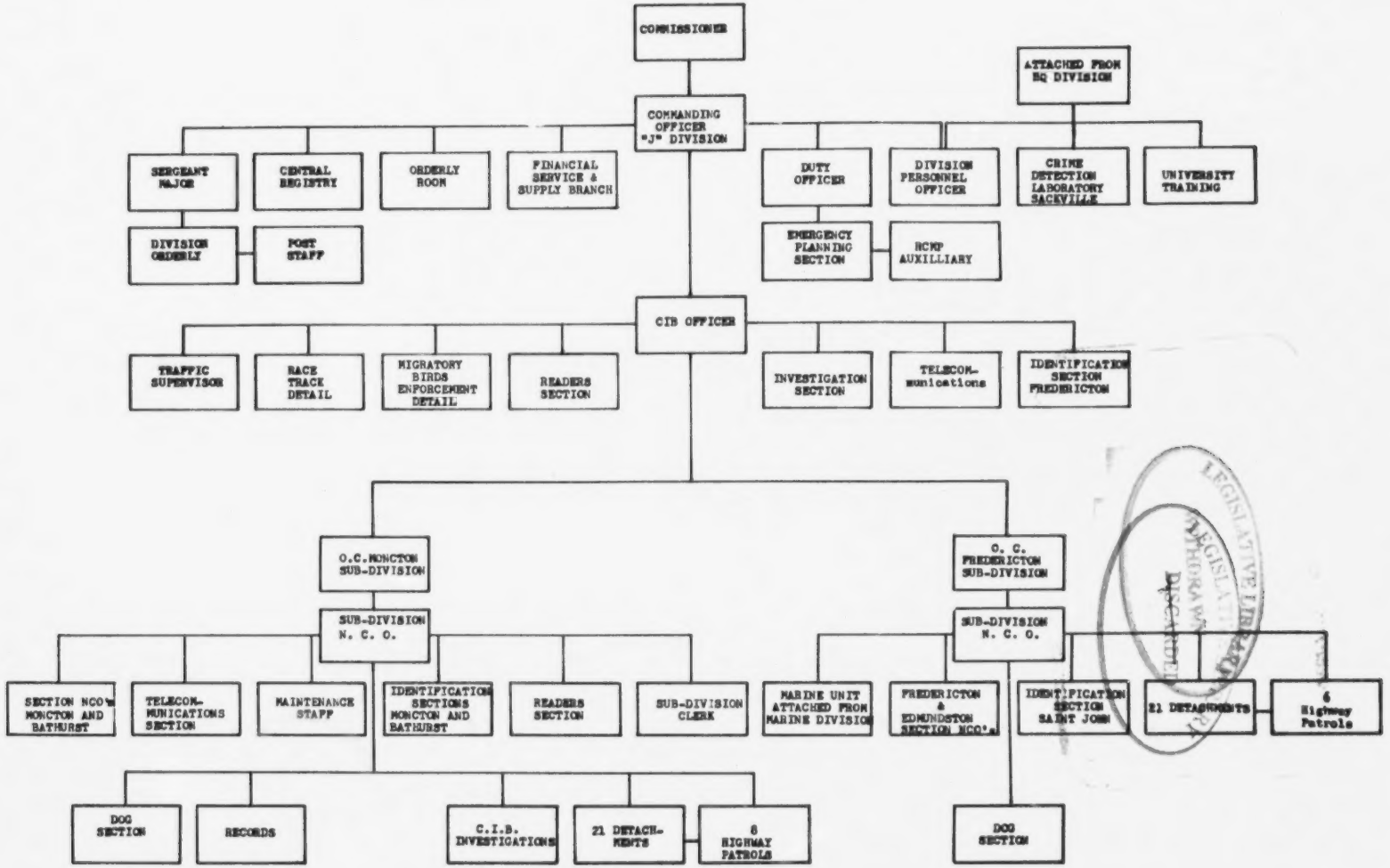
J DIVISION
HQTS

R.C.M.P.

"J" DIVISON
ANNUAL REPORT
1966



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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.
March 14, 1967.

The Honourable,
The Attorney General,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit a report of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick, for the calendar year 1966.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division is located at Fredericton. There are 42 Detachments in the Province. Twenty-one of these come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division, while the other twenty-one are assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division. A Summer Detachment was opened again at Campobello Island to meet the needs brought about by the seasonal tourist influx. A new permanent Detachment was opened during the year at Hampton to better service that general area and the Kingston Peninsula. In order to provide better coverage, the permanent Detachment at Tabusintac was moved to Neguac and the Detachment at Albert was moved to Hillsborough.

As at December 31, 1966, a total of 348 persons were employed in the Province. This figure includes Officers, Civil Servants, Employed Civilians and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the Province is outlined in Appendix "A", which also shows the location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as at December 31, 1966, was 223 members, exclusive of Officers and Civil Servants. Thirty-four members were employed on municipal police duties.

In keeping with the spirit of current policy of fostering bilingualism within the Force, which will permit a freer use of the two official languages, five positions were allotted to this Division to facilitate the handling of correspondence in both the English and French language. While this program has not been completed as yet, it is being gradually implemented as our facilities become available to do so. As a further endorsation of this program, four members are enrolled

at the University of Moncton under the sponsorship of the Civil Service Commission, studying a French Language Course.

TOWN CONTRACTS

There has been no change in the number of Towns policed by the Force. The complement of Towns policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 2 NCO's,	7 Constables
Chatham	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 2 NCO's,	6 Constables
St. Andrews	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	3 Constables

MARINE UNITS

We have seven boats operating out of Fredericton, Perth, Edmundston, Minto, McAdam, Neguac and Shediac, and one employed throughout the Division on the Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail.

The P. B. "Detector", a detachment class boat with a crew of four, is permanently attached from "Marine" Division and is based at Saint John. Its duties are principally enforcement of the Customs Act, the Canada Shipping Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

POLICE TRANSPORT

A recapitulation of the Motor Transport Strength as of December 31, 1966, is listed hereunder. A comparison has also been made with the previous year.

	1965	1966	Increase
Police Cars	82	83	1
Highway Cars	23	24	1
Panel Trucks	9	10	1
Trucks	1	1	
Inland Water Transport	8	8	
Motors	9	9	

Additional vehicles were required for Saint John Detachment, Sussex Highway Patrol and the Fredericton Dog Section. The total motor vehicle strength at present is 118 vehicles.

Distribution of the vehicle strength is shown in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The operation and maintenance of our radio communications system is carried out by members of the Force under the supervision of an N.C.O. and a Senior Technician stationed at our Fredericton Headquarters. The Moncton Section is operated by one Radio Technician and three Despatchers; the Fredericton Section by two Technicians and three Despatchers. Radio communications within the Province of New Brunswick is provided at 41 offices and there are 114 radio-equipped cars. Automatic mobile radio repeater stations have been established at 13 sites throughout the province. These repeater facilities extend the radio coverage to patrol cars to distances beyond the normal communications range.

Communications Network Repeater Station

The first phase of a major renewal of radio equipment has been completed with the installation of new radio units in all radio-equipped offices and patrol vehicles. The completion of this network in New Brunswick is scheduled for early 1967.

Direct communication is provided from both the Moncton Sub-Division and Fredericton Headquarters to other Divisions of the Force and other police forces by means of commercial Telex facilities. Communications offices at Moncton and Fredericton are in operation on a 24-hour basis throughout the year.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

During August of the year under review our Police Service Dog Section was augmented by the addition of Police Service Dog "Werro" and his Master. This team was posted to Fredericton for duties throughout the Fredericton Sub-Division Area. The other team of Police Service Dog "Shep" and his Master work out of the Moncton Sub-Division Headquarters. Both teams are subject to temporary duties elsewhere, as and when the need arises.

As a matter of interest and statistical convenience, the work of these two dogs and their masters has been totalled for the year 1966 to illustrate the extent of their services. For comparison purposes, the 1964 and 1965 figures are also shown in which you will note a noticeable increase in the work undertaken by this Section during the year under review.

Cases	1964	1965	1966
Search for persons, objects connected with a crime	15	29	61
Escaped Prisoners	8	11	23
Missing, lost persons	16	17	41
Miscellaneous	7	3	21
TOTAL -	46	60	146
Results			
Person, object located	8	14	23
Information of value obtained .	7	9	15
Dog not used	9	10	38
Unsuccessful	22	27	70
TOTAL -	46	60	146

This chart certainly confirms that our dogs serve a worthwhile purpose as an assistance to the field men in both criminal and non-criminal investigations. It is interesting to note that in 108 cases in which the Police Service Dogs were actually employed, a total of 23 or 21% met with complete success, and in another 15 cases the use of the dogs was productive.

A Police Service Dog Unit

The following illustrations indicate in a general way the type of cases in which the services of the Dog Section have been successful during the past year:

Doaktown, N. B. (Armed Robbery)

In searching for two suspects believed responsible for an offence of Armed Robbery, the Police Service Dog commenced following tracks into the bush and then along the highway, leading eventually to a house where information was forthcoming as to the identity of the suspects, and this in turn resulted directly in their arrest.

Pre d'en Haut, Westmorland County, N. B. (Murder)

Police Service Dog "Shep" was successful in locating rifle cartridges in a field adjacent to the scene of the offence and their recovery for evidence purposes helped to establish the chain of events surrounding this serious offence.

Dorchester, N. B. (Escaped Prisoners from a Federal Penitentiary)

The Police Service Dog Team was enlisted to assist in tracking three escapees from this institution. After tracking some 9½ miles through bush country, the dog directed his master to a site where the trio was hiding and resulted in their early apprehension.

Parish of Lancaster, N. B. (Assault)

Following an assault by one man upon another with a knife, the assailant disposed of the weapon by throwing it into a scrub area along a gravel road. The services of the Dog Section were requested to aid in the recovery of the knife and, after approximately six hours of searching, the trained dog was successful in directing his master to its location where it had been thrust into a tree approximately four feet off the ground.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Four Identification Sections are presently in operation at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton and Bathurst, which permit complete and efficient coverage of the entire province.

The members of these sections are thoroughly trained and skilled in all phases of Identification Duties which include fingerprints, photography, plan drawing, physical reproduction, etc., and they operate a completely mobile service in their field of operation. Their services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crime, etc., and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained Identification Personnel on their staff.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, the National Police Services operated by this branch include: the Single Fingerprint Section, Fraudulent Cheque, Modus Operandi and Firearms Registration Sections; and these, together with all other services of the Branch, are designed to assist all accredited Law Enforcement Agencies in Crime Prevention, Detection and Investigation. This Branch also participates in a worldwide liaison with other Police Organizations in matters of common interest.

This Branch consists of the following sections:

Fingerprint	Fraudulent Cheque
Single Fingerprint	RCMP Gazette
Scenes of Crime	Firearms Registration
Criminal Records	Parole Section
Crime Index	Photographic

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

A laboratory located at Sackville serves the Force in the four Atlantic Provinces. The facilities of the laboratory are available to all Police Forces in the Maritimes.

Laboratories are also maintained at Regina, Ottawa and Vancouver. Specialists from these points, who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance to the Sackville Laboratory. Assistance when required is also obtained from the National Research Council, Ottawa.

As the use of science continues to be an ever-increasing factor in the detection of crime, we find greater use being made by all Police Forces of the facilities available at the Laboratories.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units -

During the year of 1966, the strength of the assigned Highway Patrol increased from 48 to 51 uniformed members. Twenty-four fully equipped highway patrol cars were utilized. A Division Traffic Supervisor and a Clerk are located at Division Headquarters, and these members are responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records, and also a functional co-ordination with the 14 strategically located patrol units and detachments throughout the province.

Race Track Detail -

During 1966, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continued to provide pari-mutuel supervision at the various harness racing tracks in the Province of New Brunswick on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The same four race tracks operated this year as in 1965 and members of the Force were present during the presentation of every race card. These included Exhibition Park Raceway at Coldbrook, St. John County, N. B.; Brunswick Downs at Dieppe; Fredericton Raceway at Fredericton; and Island Park Raceway at Woodstock, N. B. A total of 152 race cards were run off at the

indicated tracks, between May and December, 1966, which is three less than in the same period last year. Total wagering at the four tracks during 1966 amounted to $2,320,184.00, a drop of some $125,751.00 when compared to 1965.

As in past years, two separate details were necessary to ensure continuous and adequate supervision at the four tracks mentioned above. One detail, responsible for supervision at the Saint John, Fredericton and Woodstock tracks, consisted of three permanent members, including the member in charge, plus five spares. The Moncton detail was made up of three men including the member in charge.

The details also collected some $87,805.63 in Provincial Commissions from these four tracks during the 1966 season. This was $434.37 less than in 1965 but was to be expected in that total wagering was down. These monies were collected via certified cheques and forwarded to the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick.

Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail -

One member is employed exclusively on this duty in all its facets. He is centrally stationed at Moncton, but works directly under the Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch at Fredericton. This member is required to maintain close liaison with officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Department of Northern Affairs, and he works closely with the Provincial Game Officials.

In addition to the actual enforcement of the Act, he strives to stimulate interest in this work with the general public and to establish good public relations with those organizations devoted to game preservation, such as, Branches of the Fish and Game Protective Association and Rod and Gun Clubs. Similarly, he lectures to high school students and shows films on this topic.

It is pointed out that enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act is a Federal responsibility.

Beaver Aircraft Employed In M.B.C. Act Enforcement

Liquor Squads -

Selected members in the larger centers of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, are employed almost exclusively on Liquor Act Duties. They work closely with the respective Municipal Forces, but, by virtue of the contract, assume prime responsibility--particularly in combating illicit trafficking of liquor by bootleggers. Elsewhere, the duties are fulfilled by regular Detachment personnel with assistance from these specialized members as required.

C.I.B. Detail -

Selected, experienced members stationed at Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John, are employed on major investigations in the field of crime and in other phases of our operations. These members are available to any Detachment throughout the province

when the need for concentrated investigation in any field arises. Similarly, the C.I.B. Investigations Detail at Fredericton is available to your Department to undertake special investigations in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Auxiliary Force -

The total strength of the Auxiliary stands at 240 members of whom 185 are uniformed. These men are recruited on a local basis with particular emphasis on their character, interest, willingness to serve and adaptability to be integrated quickly into an operational unit augmenting regular members in time of an emergency.

During the past calendar year, members of the Auxiliary have received considerable in-service training, including Small Arms, First Aid, General Police Duties, such as, traffic and crowd control, and basic instruction on the provisions of the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes. The summer months saw Ground Search and Rescue Courses held at six centers. These courses consisted of one day of map reading and compass work with assimilated ground search on the second day. A total of 180 members took part in these courses. The services of the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines personnel were generously offered for map reading and compass instruction, while members of the R.C.A.F. Search and Rescue group instructed on the search methods and other practical aspects of the course.

These men appear to be keen and receptive to In-Service Training, and it is through the program of drawing them into a close relationship with our regular Detachment personnel where the fundamentals of police work are gleaned in a practical sense that we hope to maintain their desire to continue to serve their country in this capacity.

CRIME

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1966, for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

Year	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1956	6,766	4,053
1957	9,898	4,622
1958	10,850	5,063
1959	10,244	5,273
1960	12,968	5,894
1961	12,407	6,018

(Table Continued)

Year	Motor Vehicle Act	Criminal Code
1962	13,809	5,351
1963	15,073	5,959
1964	17,816	4,938
1965	17,836	5,134
1966	22,185	10,402

The sharp increase in the total crime incidence rate for 1966, as denoted by the table, is explained by the fact that in former years petty criminal offences were closed out in a complaint book at the Detachment level, and these were not included in the total picture but were shown separately, whereas the 1966 figure, which is the only one available to us, is taken from statistics which are now reported direct by the Detachments to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and embrace all apparent criminal code offences reported to the Detachments for some form of attention, including those offences closed out in the complaint book and not requiring the submission of a crime report to this Headquarters.

It is estimated that at least 75% of the increase noted over the 1965 figure is accountable to the new crime recording system implemented throughout the Force on January 1, 1966. Thus, the sharp increase noted is not to be viewed with alarm. True comparable figures of the crime rate will be possible again once the system has been in operation for two years. The figure of 10,402, as quoted, represents the actual number of offences investigated which were found to be legitimate. The actual number of complaints received originally as offences, which were investigated to varying degrees and assessed to be unfounded, would be somewhat higher.

The preceding table does not include:

(a) Investigations conducted for other authorities; or,

(b) Statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work, or assistance cases generally.

January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966.

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION	Reported or Known To Police	Unfounded	Actual Number	OFFENCES CLEARED		PERSONS CHARGED			
				By Charge	Otherwise	Adults		Juveniles	
						M	F	M	F
Murder	4		4	4		4			
Attempted Murder	1		1	1		1			
Manslaughter	1	1							
Rape	16	8	8	2	5	3			
Other Sexual Offences	126	27	99	48	25	46		3	
Wounding	12	1	11	2		2			
Assaults (not indecent)	1049	88	961	367	424	359	31	7	1
Robbery	35	8	27	28	1	39	1	6	
Breaking and Entering	1666	125	1541	276	187	258	11	112	14
Theft - Motor Vehicle	306	97	209	59	46	63	7	19	
Theft Over $50	762	122	640	73	72	80	3	22	
Theft $50 and Under	2098	207	1891	155	402	164	12	36	2
Have Stolen Goods	61	7	54	42	5	44		1	
Frauds	216	24	192	69	41	43	2		
Prostitution	1		1						
Gaming and Betting	14	2	12	2	3	2			
Offensive Weapons	80	11	69	35	14	32	1	2	
Other Criminal Code (except traffic and arson)	3792	354	3438	567	867	574	22	66	7
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	8		8	8		8			

(Continued next page)

January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966.

GROUP 1 CLASSIFICATION (Continued)	Reported Or Known To Police	Unfounded	Actual Number	OFFENCES CLEARED		PERSONS CHARGED			
				By Charge	Otherwise	Adults		Juveniles	
						M	F	M	F
Criminal Negligence - Causing Bodily Harm	4		4	3		3			
Criminal Negligence - Operating Motor Vehicle	8		8	7		7			
Fail to Stop or Remain at Scene of Accident	238	19	219	99	17	96	3		
Dangerous Driving	85	9	76	63	3	62	1		
Driving While Intoxicated	23		23	21		21			
Driving While Impaired	765		765	750	4	745	5		
Driving While Disqualified	141		141	132	2	132			

There were 298 juveniles charged with Criminal Code Offences; 274 of these were males and 24 were females.

Murders -

Four homicidal investigations of prime concern to this Force were undertaken. Briefly, the circumstances surrounding these offences are described hereunder.

The first occurred on January the 7th at the site of a logging operation near Cambridge, Queens County, and resulted when one Edmund Guildor Dube, an employee at the site, struck a scaler, David Ward, in the face causing a skull fracture from which he succumbed. The altercation was apparently quite spontaneous and stemmed from a disagreement between the two over the proper marking of logs before scaling. Dube was charged with Non-Capital Murder and at his trial was found "guilty" only of Manslaughter; subsequently, being sentenced to seven months imprisonment. On appeal this sentence was increased to eighteen months imprisonment.

The second homicide was reported on April the 1st to our Moncton Detachment and was confined to a family group at Pre d'en Haut in Westmorland County. One Acquilla Breau, who has a record of mental illness, obtained access to a rifle at their farm home and without apparent motive, suddenly entered the kitchen door, firing point blank at his brother who was sitting on a kitchen chair, and inflicted a critical chest wound. Both parents were also within range but were unharmed. Acquilla then left the house and sought out two other brothers who were working in an adjacent building. One brother concealed himself while the other attempted to escape by running to a nearby open field. A stray bullet struck him in the arm causing a superficial wound. Our members arrived on the scene and arrested the deranged youth without incident, and, on learning that the first shot did inflict fatal injuries, preferred a Capital Murder Charge. By due process of law the accused was found unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity and has been committed to the Provincial Hospital at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The third murder investigation commenced on June the 28th when one Seely Johnston of Tide Head, Restigouche County, shot his brother with a high-powered rifle at the site of a dispute over a line fence separating their two properties. Both the accused and the victim were elderly men, had been neighbours for years, and the investigation established that bitter differences had built up over a period of time. A charge of Capital Murder was preferred against Johnston. At his trial he was found "not guilty" of Capital Murder but "guilty" of Non-Capital Murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The fourth homicidal investigation concerned a shooting which occurred on November the 13th in a camp owned by Frank Boyd of Grand Bay, Kings County, and again involved two brothers. The one brother, Layton Ralston Boyd, while under the influence of alcohol, is accused of shooting his brother, Frank Boyd, with a rifle at point blank range, killing him instantly. The motive has not been definitely established, but the general setting indicates that liquor had been consumed in excess at the time of the incident. A Capital Murder Charge has been preferred and the trial is pending.

Manslaughter -

One investigation was carried out under this category. This apparent culpable homicide occurred on a street in Chatham during the early A.M. of May the 17th, when two local residents, Richard Joseph Fitzgerald and Guy Leo Mountain, who were close associates, became involved in an altercation after having consumed a considerable amount of liquor. Mountain was rendered unconscious by his friend during the fight and died shortly thereafter with the cause of death being established as a brain hemorrhage.

Fitzgerald was initially charged with Non-Capital Murder and at the preliminary hearing was committed to stand trial. It was later decided to indict the accused for Manslaughter rather than Murder. At his trial Fitzgerald was found "not guilty" and discharged from custody.

Criminal Negligence (Sections 192 & 193) -

The sections referred to above are invoked to deal with cases in which there are indications of the possibility of negligence arising from fatalities or where bodily harm is caused under similar circumstances. Such cases arise in the most part from the operation of motor vehicles and negligence in the handling of firearms.

Twenty investigations were dealt with under the Criminal Negligence Sections of the Criminal Code. Of these, 8 concerned motor vehicle accidents, 11 involved negligence in the use of firearms, and 1 was a child abuse and neglect investigation.

The number of deaths and injuries caused through the negligent use of firearms, particularly during the hunting season, is viewed in a serious light although, in all instances where a total disregard for the lives or safety of others is apparent throughout, criminal proceedings are invariably initiated not only to ensure that the ends of justice are served in each individual case under investigation but also to bring to the general public an awareness of the problem from an overall province-wide picture.

The widely-publicized circumstances surrounding the deaths of John Felsing and his wife, which occurred on October the 19th, 1965, from a single shotgun blast while the two were strolling along the Oromocto Flats Road, received considerable investigation during the year. All probabilities and all possible leads were systematically contemplated and checked out in the hope that some progress would be made in identifying the person who fired the fatal shot, whether it be the indifference of a careless hunter or a culpable homicide act. At the present time, there is no conclusive evidence of the latter being the case.

A close look is currently being taken into all complaints received of child abuse and beatings. In some instances our investigations establish that there is merely a need for the welfare officials to enter the picture and take action as provided by the appropriate provincial statutes. When the circumstances reveal beyond doubt that the child has been abused to a point of physical injury or suffering, the provisions of the Criminal Code, in particular the Criminal Negligence and Assault Sections, are referred to, to determine what degree of criminality is present and whether a Criminal Charge can be

sustained. Offences revealing cruelty and neglect to very young children are especially reprehensible and are viewed with concern by us, as I am sure they are by your Department.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles -

Offences involving the use of motor vehicles dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code are: Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Driving Whilst Intoxicated, Driving Whilst Impaired, Dangerous Driving and Driving Whilst Suspended. These represent the more flagrant types of violations and frequently involve a disregard for the lives and safety of other persons using the highways.

Since 1963, there has been an upward trend in the cases dealt with under this category. Special emphasis is placed on the enforcement of the two sections of the Code dealing with the Abuse of Alcohol as in many serious accidents where there were resultant injuries or death, liquor played a contributing part. The introduction of the Breathalyzer, together with pertinent legislation relating thereto, has, I feel, had a salutary effect on our enforcement program.

Investigations concerning the infractions of Driving Whilst Suspended remain steady with the 1965 rate. A problem peculiar to New Brunswick exists in dealing with these offenders in that many of the infractions, which would normally be dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code, must be disposed of under Section 304A of the Motor Vehicle Act.

Section 304A, M.V. Act, is used when:

(a) An individual did not possess a valid Driver's License at the time of suspension.

(b) If the Driver's License possessed expired before the individual was checked on the highway.

Section 225 (3), C.C., is used when:

(a) An individual was in possession of a valid Driver's License at the time of suspension and would still have been valid on the date the check was made.

(b) Suspension Order is made under provisions of Section 225 (1), C.C.

Assaults -

The number of assaults reported during the past year has shown a decided increase. The three distinct categories--Assault Causing Bodily Harm, Assault Public and Peace Officers, and Common Assault--are included in this group. In the Common Assault Category we find that withdrawals are prominent. It transpires that many domestic altercations bring about Court action in the early stages, then eventually a reconciliation will prompt a request by the complainant to suspend the Court action.

Assaults upon our members and other Peace Officers were not uncommon. Fortunately, there were no cases reported which were found to be vicious to the extreme.

Offences Against the Rights of Property -

The most common offences coming within this category are: Breaking, Entering and Theft; Theft; Possession of Stolen Property; False Pretences; and Forgery. All categories saw a proportionate increase over the previous year.

The inevitable breaks into summer cottages, private dwellings, service stations, stores, and other places of business were in evidence, but no pattern suggesting anything of an organized effort by the inveterate criminal element is apparent. Our geographical location makes us quite susceptible to the latter crimes because of our road links between other Atlantic Provinces, the U.S.A., and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Travelling criminals find service stations and outlying business houses ideal targets during the dark hours. Of the safe attacks investigated, the predominent method of gaining entry was by physical force by using a blunt instrument, such as, a sledge hammer or an axe. In some cases, access to the loot is attempted right at the scene, while in others the complete safe is removed from its shelter to some isolated area where the job of forcing entry can be accomplished without fear of detection. The employment of intricate methods of entry, such as, the use of explosives, was not prominent last year. The latter modus operandi is suggestive of the work of more experienced criminal elements. We are conscious of the ever-increasing mobility of the criminal, and it is with this in mind that our investigative techniques are reassessed and adjusted to meet current needs.

Industrial activities in certain localized areas of the province are being watched carefully, but, for the most part, criminal activity is negligible in these areas. The conclusion can be drawn that busy, steadily employed hands do not generally resort to crime, nor does a large concentration of men under this setting form a breeding ground.

Thefts of Automobiles decreased slightly over the previous year. Of this number, only 4 vehicles remain unrecovered in R.C.M.P. jurisdiction.

In this field I would comment briefly on the investigation carried out in cooperation with the Montreal City Police into what has obviously been an active group centered in the Montreal Area who have been trafficking in stolen automobiles with established outlets in this province, other parts of Canada and the U. S. A.

Early in December a coordinated operation resulted in the seizure of some 23 vehicles, mostly in the Moncton Area, which had originally been stolen in Montreal and transported to this province for resale to either an informed or unsuspecting buyer. This investigation is progressing gradually to a point which should culminate in criminal proceedings at least against the principals involved who are operating within the province as a tentacle of the Montreal organization.

The incidence of escapes from penal and corrective institutions remains high, and I feel is out of proportion to the occurrence rate which one would normally expect from a province of this size. I would urge at this time that strict security measures be enforced in the various institutions where prisoners are being detained, no matter what length of imprisonment they are serving. Not only do our records reflect a too frequent rate of escapes from several of the older county jails, but in this connection the record presented at one of the modern institutions in the central part of the province is not at all impressive.

Needless to mention, hundreds of man hours are devoted each year by this Division in the recapture of prisoners who are illegally at large. This is further aggravated because they invariably become involved in other serious crimes, such as, thefts of automobiles, illegal entry into cottages and dwellings, and acts of violence, which all require additional investigation apart from the escape angle.

Robbery offences increased somewhat over the previous year. Several investigations in this group proved to be particularly difficult and challenging to our senior investigators in developing suspects and in identifying the perpretrators.

The incidence of False Pretences and Forgery offences also was higher. Our field personnel are encouraged to contact the general public to make them aware of the general approach which a bogus cheque passer or short-change artist will use, as well as instructing them on the basic observations and techniques which will assist in spotting the bad-paper artist.

During September a report of a possible "boiler room" operation in Saint John, which had been established there for the purpose of marketing speculative mining securities, was placed under surveillance by this Force in cooperation with the New Brunswick Securities Administrator. While there is evidence that this investment corporation had been very active in peddling penny stocks mainly throughout the Maritimes, we have been unable to establish that the operation was being carried on outside the confines of the law by misrepresenting the actual potential of the securities being offered.

The investigation did, however, uncover as a side issue one instance of the law being flaunted, in that, one employee of the corporation was found to have withheld information in his application for a salesman's license concerning a previous criminal record. Prosecution was entered in this case under the provisions of Section 114 of the Code.

Sexual Offences -

Of the 16 cases of rape alleged, 8 were found to have a degree of criminal assault inherent; while the other complaints when evaluated were found to fall short of criminality. Other offences coming to our attention included Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency, Incest, Indecent Assault on a Female, Buggery, and Illegal Sexual Intercourse.

Offences Relating to Currency -

For the most part, the cases reported involved only the detection of isolated $10.00 or $20.00 bogus bills by business establishments or banks. One exception worthy of comment was the concerted effort early in December by two Quebec residents to flood the province with counterfeit $10.00 bills, which was brought to a quick end with their arrest at Woodstock. The two were found to be in possession of some $3,000.00 in counterfeit bills, prior to which they had been successful in uttering quite a number at small business places along the Upper Saint John River Valley. Both were convicted of uttering the counterfeit money and received penitentiary terms.

Arson -

The Force was involved in many investigations at the scenes of fires. In some instances incendiarism was obviously the cause of the fire, while in others our appearance on the scene failed to establish that the fires originated from a criminal act and did not require an exhaustive investigation.

Conspiracy -

The activities of a group of salesmen operating in Northumberland County this past spring under the name of the Miramichi Home Improvement Company came to our attention and

was the cause of a major investigation which ultimately resulted in a Conspiracy Charge being preferred against the principals. Some of those involved are well-known criminal types from the Montreal Area.

Briefly, the salesmen would approach a local bank, create a favourable impression through their fluent and smooth sales talk and thus permit an atmosphere which allowed for the issuance of loans to local residents in furthering their business enterprise. These salesmen canvassed the outlying countryside for persons interested in having major renovations carried out on their dwellings by installing aluminum siding. It was generally found that their estimates to the prospective customers were much higher than what would have been quoted by a reputable firm, but the transaction was made attractive because an easy loan with the bank could be arranged to cover the cost of the work done on the house as well as obtaining an additional sum of money with which the customer might pay off other outstanding debts. The salesmen were particularly adept at coaching their clients before making the approach to the bank to arrange the loan, and it was found that quite often the clients exaggerated their wage earnings and also the value of their property.

A special squad was formed to investigate the many offences which all showed a distinct pattern, and it was found as well that a bank official at Chatham was in collusion with those operating the scheme. A charge of conspiracy was drawn up and the conspirators were all arrested in the Province of Quebec and returned to Northumberland County to stand trial. The five conspirators; namely, Arthur Melnick, Martin Melnick, Leo Melnick, Henry Melnick and David Rosenburg, were all convicted and received short jail terms, plus heavy fines.

It is hoped that those who felt New Brunswick would be an easy target for their illicit operation have learned their lesson and will not return to this province under similar circumstances.

Habitual Criminals -

One action was taken in this category against Benjamin Workman Pyburn. Because of his criminal background and his apparent intent to constantly lead a life of crime, he seemed to fit well into the category of a person who should be dealt with under the provisions of Section 660 of the Code. During June, and again in July, his case came before Judge C. J. Hughes and the application for a sentence of preventive detention was denied by this jurist.

The decision was then appealed to the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, and another application for preventive detention was dismissed. The basis of the decision was that all the evidence the Crown adduced from the date of the commission

of the substantive offence by Pyburn was not admissible evidence in an application of this kind, and, even if it were, the Court would not in its discretion grant the Crown's application in view of the long sentence the accused received for the substantive offence. This is one of the first occasions that action against a person as a habitual criminal was undertaken in the province.

Summary -

The over-all crime rate exceeds that of the former year. While the statistical returns do not portray a true comparative figure of the actual increase, because of a change this year in recording crimes investigated, I feel it is consistent with the normal changes and growth of the province.

Our establishment now provides for a Senior N.C.O.'s position at this Headquarters for a National Crime Intelligence Unit. In general terms, the functions of our field units are to gather, correlate, and exchange criminal intelligence information in collaboration with our own investigative squads, as well as with other police forces, and for the distribution of this intelligence to accredited law enforcement agencies, as well as recording it in the Central Repository at Ottawa. While there is no particular concern at this time that organized or syndicated crime has gained lasting inroads in the province, the Force is anxious that proper vigilance be maintained to the growing trend towards sophisticated, illegal operations which have gained prominence in the metropolitan areas of Canada and the U.S.A. and will bear constant watchfulness on our part if it is to be resisted and combatted, or, in our case, prevented from making any strides to gain a foothold in the public life of the province.

You will be interested to know that the Force recently established a Crime Index Section for the Atlantic Region. The Unit, located at Halifax, will serve field policemen in all parts of the Maritimes. Briefly, the function of this new service will be to gather as much information as can be obtained on various criminals with whom we come in contact and to record and correlate this information so that it will be immediately available at a central repository for interested enquirers.

In addition, this unit will record outstanding warrants, missing persons, stolen and identifiable property, as well as maintain data on active armed robbers, safe artists and sex deviates. Similar units have been in operation in western Canada for a number of years, have proven to be very successful, and we have no reason to believe that our own Maritime Crime Index Section will be any less useful.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder are the total offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966, in comparison with 1965 totals.

	1965	1966
Motor Vehicle Act	17,836	22,185
All Other Provincial Statutes	5,370	6,466
Municipal By-Laws (except traffic)	(Comparative figure unavailable)	158

The increase in the total volume of cases handled under all Provincial Statutes amounted to approximately 19%.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

The strength of the Highway Patrol was increased from 48 to 51 men during 1966. These men operated 24 transports from 14 strategically-located traffic squads. In addition to the total field manpower, the Division Traffic Supervisor and one Clerk are included in Division Headquarters strength.

During the year of 1966, members on Highway Patrol logged 1,237,250 miles while on duty for a total of 127,124½ hours. Of the total on duty hours, 77,130 hours were spent on patrol, while the remaining hours were spent on various other duties of our Traffic Law Enforcement Program, i.e., accident investigations, court appearances, radar operations and safety education, to mention a few.

As in the past, members have continued to give support to the Safety Education Program during 1966. Safety films and lectures were presented by our members at various schools as well as a number of adult groups and organizations.

Shown hereunder are some comparative statistics relating to some of the duties performed on the highways during the last three years.

	1964	1965	1966
Cases Handled (M.V. Act)..	17,816	17,836	22,185
Voluntary Penalties ..... (Included in cases handled)	13,890	14,098	16,766
Traffic Cases ..... (M.V. Act and C.C.)	18,624	18,783	27,271

(Continued)	1964	1965	1966
Monies Collected (Voluntary Penalties)	$147,154.01	$164,752.17	$201,018.52
Motor Vehicle Checks	108,547	116,529	128,533
Written Warnings Issued ..	15,994	7,961	10,681
Fatal M.V. Accidents	134	154	179
Persons Killed	157	172	197
Non-Fatal Accidents	4,980	5,236	5,243

As noted above, fatal motor vehicle accidents have increased considerably over the past year. The Pedestrian Fatality Category is still causing the most concern as records show 53 pedestrians killed. Of the total number of pedestrians killed, 30 were children under 16 years of age.

Impaired Driver -- Six Killed

It is tragic to note that children between 5 to 10 years of age accounted for 47% of the deaths amongst children under 16 years of age. Emphasis of our Safety Education Program is being placed on children in primary grades to make them aware of our growing concern for their safety and the need of their support. It is hoped that through our efforts we can make adults more aware of the ever-increasing need for parental control and responsibility in view of the fatality rate amongst our children.

A total of 185,422 motor vehicles were registered in the province in 1966, which is an increase of 6% or 10,994 over 1965. This is consistent with the national increase in registrations. The New Brunswick Tourist Bureau reports that 726,849 tourist vehicles entered the province in 1966 compared with 647,672 during 1965, an increase of 12%. This increase of tourist traffic added considerably to the vehicular flow during the tourist season, which, no doubt, contributes to the over-all increase in total accidents for the year.

The year 1966 was the first full year for Breathalyzer operations in New Brunswick and it was a busy one for the seven trained operators located at Fredericton and Moncton as well as the Chief Instructor attached to our Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville, N. B.

A total of 216 persons were tested on the Breathalyzer in the calendar year of 1966. Court appearances were frequent and there is every reason to believe that the Breath Test Program has been successfully launched. Although the demand for breath testing was constant throughout the year, recent trends indicate that fewer impaired driving cases are being contested. Strong breathalyzer evidence has been particularly useful in those instances when, because of minor injuries sustained in a motor vehicle accident, the violator was no longer able to allege that the apparent symptoms of intoxication or impairment were due to shock, injury, and such.

In 1967, an additional five Breathalyzer Machines will be put into operation bringing the total number of units to seven. Eleven new operators will be trained in the near future at a course to be held at Halifax. We anticipate that Municipal Forces in the larger urban areas will own and operate their own units.

The Breathalyzer In Operation

We have 32 qualified radar operators in the province employed on Highway Patrol Duties, with 5 radar units being circulated around the province to ensure wide-spread coverage. A new S-5 parabolic radar set will be acquired during the month of January, 1967, and this unit will be stationed in the Newcastle Area. A total of 4,498½ hours were spent on radar operations during the year, resulting in 6,208 radar prosecutions, an increase in hours and prosecutions over 1965.

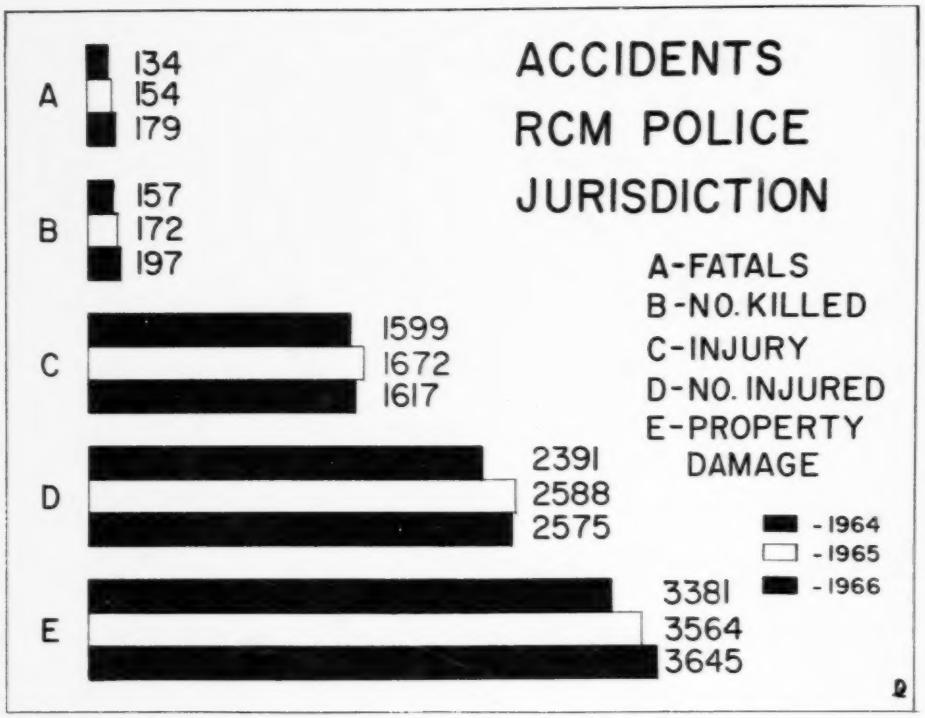
Accident investigation and enforcement techniques undergo continual study in an effort to keep them in check. It will be noted that the total number of accidents has increased slightly in 1966 over 1965. However, considering the increase in registered motor vehicles, in tourist traffic, and the increase of vehicle miles travelled in 1966, it is felt that the accident rate for the year under review in relation to

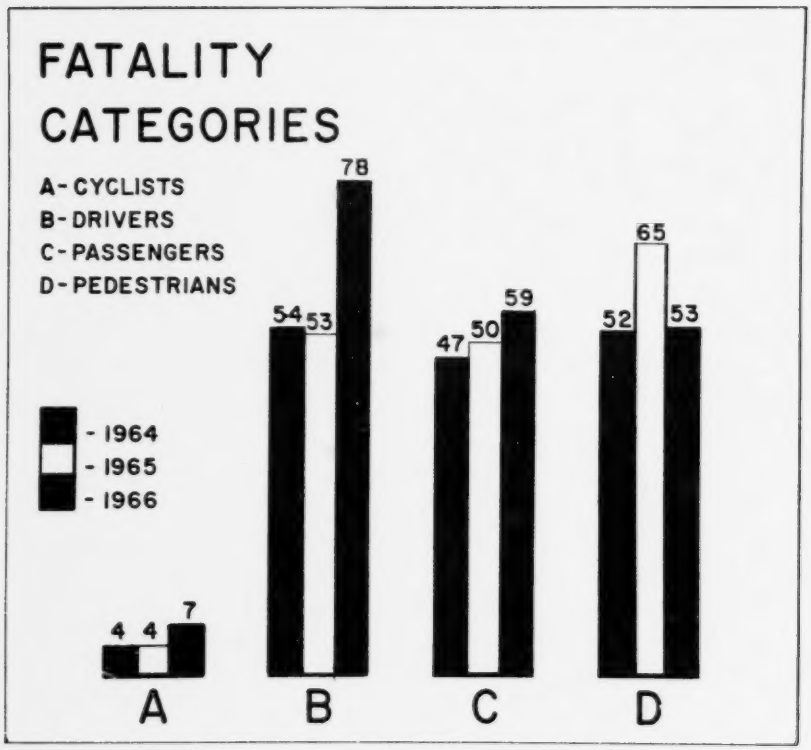
these factors has been favourable. A high level of enforcement was maintained during the year as indicated by the increase in traffic cases.

Six new Federal Interceptor Sirens were obtained for use on the highway patrol transport. These units are far superior to the old type unit in that the sound is much more intense and is thrown ahead of the vehicle during pursuit at high speeds. They can also be used as a loud-hailer for crowd control. The Force has taken into use vehicles with high performance engines for all marked highway patrol transport on main highways to help eliminate any tendency of offenders to attempt to "outrun the police". With these new engines, the Federal Interceptor is a necessity.

A Traffic Patrolman Training Course is held every year. In 1966, thirty members attended such a course and they attained better than average marks. This enables members throughout the province to be better equipped to be employed on Highway Traffic Duties, and it is from these members that replacements and additions to our patrols are selected.

The following graphs present a picture of the ever-increasing accident problems upon our highways:





Our records reveal that the major contributory causes of our motor vehicle accidents appear to be:

(1) Inattention and carelessness (Motorist and Pedestrian).

(2) Excessive speed.

(3) Driving to left of centre.

(4) Following too close.

The statistics quoted in this submission deal only with the area of the province under the R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. Our Traffic Law Enforcement Program not only requires cooperation between Police Forces and the Provincial Government, but

also the cooperation of the general public, to achieve any degree of success in our attempt to improve the provincial accident rate and to guarantee safer travelling on highways in the province for residents and tourists alike.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

The enforcement of the Liquor Control Act within the Province of New Brunswick is fundamentally the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Although this responsibility also includes areas which have their own policing agencies, it is still incumbent upon these municipal forces to administer the general enforcement of the Act in cases, such as, public intoxication, illegal possession, etc. Offences of a more serious nature, however, as a rule, are investigated by members of our Force. Should a particular investigation come within the jurisdictional confines of another police force, the members involved are encouraged to maintain a suitable liaison with the department concerned.

The enforcement of the regulations respecting the operation of licenses premises rests with representatives of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Commission, known as Provincial Inspectors. It has been the policy of our Force to act in this area only upon specific request. Cases of disorderly conduct and drunkenness would of course come under the jurisdiction of the police department in whose area the premises concerned are situated.

Our paramount objective in this field of endeavour has been the curtailment of illegal trafficking of liquor. In this respect, the following statistics for the year 1966 have been prepared and are submitted in comparison to the year 1965:

Offences Concerning Illegal Sale and Keeping for Sale

	1965	1966
Prosecutions	122	153
Convictions	104	138
Cases Pending	9	9
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	9	6

The appreciable increase in the number of prosecutions in this category can, I feel, be attributed to stepped up enforcement, and is not necessarily an indication of more activity in the illicit liquor trade.

In a further effort to curb violations of this nature during the year 1966, a total of 117 persons known to be directly or indirectly involved in the resale of liquor had their liquor privileges suspended by way of Restriction Orders.

The statistics for prosecution of offences involving restricted persons are as follows:

	1965	1966
Prosecutions	39	51
Convictions	29	45
Cases Pending	5	3
Dismissed, Withdrawn or Otherwise Concluded	5	3

Persons coming to our attention who were found to be abusing their liquor privileges through excessive drinking thereby endangering their health and general well being of their respective families resulted in 21 of these individuals being made the subject of Interdiction Orders.

It should also be mentioned that during the year 1966 considerable emphasis was focused on the enforcement of the provisions of Section 118 of the Act pertaining to the illegal possession of liquor. The most common infraction of this nature coming to our attention has been persons found along the roadways and public centers with open bottles of liquor in their automobiles.

From an enforcement viewpoint, the liquor situation is generally normal. The Act in its present form is an effective piece of legislation invested with adequate power with which to combat the bootlegging trade and allied violations.

OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

With the proclamation of the Gasoline and Motive Fuel Tax Act on November the 1st, 1966, which replaced the Gasoline Sales Act, our policy was reviewed to ensure that an effective enforcement program exists and that our members are thoroughly acquainted with the new provisions in the existing Act. By agreement with the Minister, our main duty will center on the checking of suspect vehicles operating illegally on the highways fueled by "tax-exempt" gasoline; while officers of the Motor Vehicle Section will concentrate more on those persons flaunting the provisions of the new Act at the wholesale and retail trade level.

The provisions of the Salvage Dealers Licensing Act are being looked to more and more as a method of control of wholesale trafficking in stolen goods through salvage outlets. We are convinced that a rigid control at this level will thwart the efforts of those who are commercializing in the profitable venture of searching out areas in the province for goods which can be gathered by illegal means and then disposed of quickly to the salvage dealer. Copper wire is in great demand in this illicit trade.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

There was no appreciable change in the policing carried out in this field. The predominent offence encountered is that of parking violations.

NON-CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.

To record the work performed by the Force, cases are classified under two separate statistical groups. The first group includes those breaches of the Statutes which are our responsibility to investigate. The second group includes cases which deal with breaches and non-breaches of the Statutes, such as, investigations for, or assistance to, Provincial or Municipal Authorities, the general public, other Police Forces, British and Foreign Authorities, and other administrative control matters which require little or no investigation.

As a matter of interest, listed hereunder will be found the majority of the Group 2 Duties comprised of non-criminal investigations and other related fields:

(1) Strikes;

(2) Assistance to Public (Non-Criminal Matters);

(3) Missing Persons;

(4) Property - Lost and Found;

(5) Mentally Deranged and Disturbed Persons;

(6) Weapon Permits;

(7) Firearms Registration;

(8) Criminal and Non-Criminal Investigations for Foreign Authorities;

(9) Mental People - Letters From;

(10) Complaints Received and Concluded in Complaint Book under the general Group 2 Classifications.

The Communications resources of the Force continued to receive extensive use. A multitude of requests were received throughout the year from persons requesting our assistance in locating the whereabouts of their relatives journeying in or through the Province of New Brunswick to inform them of some urgent family matter which had transpired during their absence. We are happy to say that in many of these occasions we were successful either in contacting the persons concerned on a direct basis or by referring their request to a jurisdiction where contact was later possible.

Duties in our rural woodlands, both in the searching for lost persons and assisting in the fighting of fires, occupied a great deal of time on a par with previous years.

The Force was instrumental also in locating missing persons other than in the manner referred to above. As an example, many juveniles leave their homes each year against their parents' wishes and are reported missing. Apart from those reports received within the province, our assistance is sought quite frequently from requests originating in other provinces, as well as the neighbouring New England States.

Unfortunately, not all of our endeavours end with a happy tone. In the early part of the year, the disappearance of a cripple in a wooded area near Pocologan was the object of an extensive search. Several days were spent in this operation with able assistance being rendered from volunteers, forestry personnel, and other volunteer agencies, but no trace of the missing man could then be found. Six months later his body was located by two hunters. The area in which the discovery was made has been estimated at approximately 4 miles from the original point of disappearance.

Another somewhat similar incident involving the strange disappearance of an elderly man in a vast wooded area near St. Margarets received close attention with all the facilities and manpower at our disposal being utilized at various times throughout the search which extended over a period of several weeks. Civilian volunteers, Department of Lands and Mines personnel, Armed Services personnel, and Members of this Force all contributed time and effort in this all-out operation which covered rugged terrain, swampy ground and intermittent areas of dense bush. To date, only the cap of the missing man has been found, which tends to substantiate the belief that this individual did indeed become lost and perished somewhere in the general search area.

In the assistance field, cooperation is offered freely to municipal police bodies, either in the way of investigations pertaining to offences which occurred within their jurisdiction or in apprehending wanted persons in which they have an interest.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

Noted hereunder are the causes of death in cases investigated by members of the Force:

Classification	1966
Natural Causes	92
Asphyxia	8
Household	1
Fire	13
Hunting	6
Gunshot	8
Industrial	22
Electrocution	1
Drowning	44
Non-Traffic (Private Property, etc.)	1
Exposure	4
TOTAL -	200

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

Revenue collected on behalf of the province is strictly confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act, with the exception of the amount covered as Provincial Commissions under "Race Track Detail" activities. This is in conformity with established policy. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Minister of Finance and Industry by draft twice monthly. The sum collected for the year 1966 amounted to $201,018.52 in comparison to $164,752.17 for the year 1965. No collections in any form were undertaken for the Municipal Areas policed by this Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The total strength of the Division, including officers, is 348. Officers stationed in "J" Division during 1966 were: Chief Superintendent P. B. Cox, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Superintendent G. H. Ashley, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector W. G. Hurlow, Division Duty Officer; Inspector J. P. J. P. Drapeau, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. E. Goodyear, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; Sub-Inspector M. S. X. Theriault, Divisional Personnel Officer; and Sub-Inspector J. A. B. Riddell, recently promoted and on transfer to "C" Division, Quebec.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

During 1966, Superintendent G. A. Gerrie was transferred from "J" Division to "E" Division, British Columbia, and was replaced by Superintendent G. H. Ashley as Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector A. Huget to "G" Division, N. W. T., and replaced by Inspector J. P. J. P. Drapeau as Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. P. Harrison to "L" Division, P. E. I., and replaced by Inspector R. E. Goodyear as Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; Inspector J. Mudge to "H" Division, N. S., and replaced by Sub-Inspector M. S. X. Theriault as Divisional Personnel Officer; and Inspector W. G. Hurlow arrived from "O" Division, Ontario, and assumed the position of Division Duty Officer.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years' service and otherwise qualify for this award. After twenty-five years' satisfactory service, members are eligible for the Bronze Star Clasp, and after thirty years' satisfactory service, they become eligible for the Silver Star Clasp. During 1966, two Long Service Medals and two Bronze Star Clasps were presented to members of this Division.

COURSES ATTENDED

Radar Course	-	16 members
Identification Course	-	2 members
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course	-	20 members
C.I.B. Course	-	1 member
Race Track Course	-	4 members
Advanced Lifeguard Training	-	5 members
Communications Training	-	2 members
Financial and Storekeeping Course	-	2 members
Dogmaster Course	-	2 members
Breathalyzer Course	-	3 members
First Aid Classes	-	35 members
Traffic Training	-	30 members
University Training	-	2 members

RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLASSIFICATIONS

The Annual Rifle and Revolver Classifications were held in "J" Division in 1966 with 224 members participating in the Rifle Classification and 237 members taking part in the Revolver Course.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN THE PROVINCE

Sixty-eight residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1966 and posted to training Divisions. One Civilian Member and one Marine Constable were also engaged.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

The Federal Government has adopted Build-for-Lease planning, whereby private individuals and corporations construct buildings according to the requirements of the Force on a rental basis. This plan has not replaced R.C.M.P. Owned Construction, but has merely supplemented our construction planning.

Build-For-Lease Detachment At Bathurst

During the year 1966, the Force has occupied the underlisted new buildings which were constructed under the Federal Government Build-for-Lease Program:

Bathurst	Chipman
Grand Falls	St. Leonard
St. Quentin	Shippegan

R.C.M.P. owned Detachment quarters at Woodstock were occupied during 1966. A tender has been let for the construction of an R.C.M.P. owned building at Richibucto, N. B.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada paid a visit to Campobello Island on Sunday, August the 21st, to officiate at a ceremony involving the laying of a cornerstone for a Visitors' Center adjoining the Roosevelt Cottage, which is a part of the International Park.

Prime Minister Pearson arrived at Saint John during the P.M. of August the 20th, and was subsequently transported by helicopter to Saint Andrews, where he remained overnight. On Sunday morning, the Prime Minister, together with the President and their families, attended Divine Service on Campobello Island. Following the Church Service, the two statesmen lunched and had discussions at Rossmount House near Saint Andrews, returning to Campobello for the official ceremony and thereafter departing for their respective capitals. The visit was unmarred by incident.

YOUTH PROGRAM

The role of any police organization has always included the attempt to encourage and inspire our youth to the attainment of the highest goals in life. The motive in assuming this part is quite obvious--unguided and uninspired children in most cases develop into problems for society. To be associated with any form of youth training which will contribute to the molding of better citizens is most desirable.

While there are no organized programs sponsored by the Force, many of our members give freely of their time without prompting. Such activities as scouting, community recreation and sporting programs are the obvious examples of youth work.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Since its conception in 1873, the Force, although undergoing changes in name and structure through expansion, is dedicated to essentially the same objectives and still retains its motto, "Maintiens Le Droit", which we hope has been upheld

despite crucial moments in history. Members are proud of the Force's tradition, achievements, and the role it has played over the years in shaping a vast country now practically a century old. The fact that the Force is almost as mature as Confederation itself lends particular emphasis to the traditional past while recalling events in history during our Centennial celebrations.

Whether the role of the Force is Federal, Provincial or Municipal, it is not, however, recognition gained through long service to the country which keeps it vital in an ever-changing environment. There must be an adaption to present day needs, and "J" Division is no exception. With the available manpower to meet present contract responsibilities, it is important that the cooperation and respect of the public at large be maintained. Without this, the Force's potential to offer efficient police service will be impaired. To this end, all personnel, and especially members in the field, are encouraged always to give their full support when meeting the public--whether it be under official or private circumstances.

The cooperation extended freely by Departments of the Provincial Government is greatly appreciated. The exceptionally fine working relationship existing between members of your own staff and key personnel at this Headquarters is worthy of special mention. It is to be expected that problems and issues will arise from time to time which must be resolved at this level, yet we have found the contact amicable and objective.

The invaluable services rendered by the news media--the press, radio and television--are always available. Lost persons, missing children, serious illness, and other public service bulletins are in the nature of such services offered.

The close contact and interchange of information with other Municipal Forces has continued at a high level. Present day demands dictate that this cooperation must be preserved so that there is a mutual trust and understanding of each other's spheres of responsibility and a free exchange of intelligence regarding criminal activity and other matters of mutual concern.

An acknowledgement of the assistance and support received from the people of New Brunswick cannot be overlooked. The fact that personnel of the Division made contact for varying official purposes with literally thousands of residents of the province with relatively few minor complaints reaching this Headquarters, speaks for itself. By and large our men have been graciously received by the citizens as a whole. Despite the almost daily occurrences of anti-police demonstrations in other parts of the globe, it can be said with a degree of pride that there was no such misfortune experienced here. It is gratifying to note also that during 1966 there was not one serious assault upon one of our members within the province.

In conclusion, I would hope that our contract responsibilities have been fulfilled satisfactorily. In functioning as a Federal Force as well as having Provincial and Municipal obligations by contract, our authority as Peace Officers covers many fields, yet we attempt to stress upon our members the knowledge that their authority must be tempered with a measure of discretion and they must be guided by common sense and fair treatment to all, no matter how trying the circumstances. There can be no better formula, I feel, than to assert that the law must be enforced without prejudice or partiality, and we must be ready to redress when some phase of the administration of justice has been improperly applied.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. Ashley, C/Supt.,
Commanding "J" Division.

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Civ.Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	TOTALS
"J" DIV HQ, F'TON, N. B.	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	11	8	6	30			68
F'TON S/D HQ & SECTION NCO			1			2		1	1		1			6
Chipman Detachment								1	1					2
Doaktown Detachment								1	1					2
East Florenceville Det.								1	3					4
Edmundston Detachment							1		5					6
Edmundston Highway Patrol								1	1					2
Fredericton Detachment							1	2	16		1			20
Fredericton Highway Patrol							1		8					9
Gagetown Detachment								1						1
Grand Falls Detachment								1	2					3
Grand Falls Highway Patrol									2					2
Grand Manan Detachment								1						1
McAdam Detachment								1						1
Minto Detachment								1	3					4
Oromocto Town Detachment							1	1	6					8
Perth Detachment								1	3	1				5
Plaster Rock Detachment								1	1					2
Saint Andrews Town Det.								1	1					2
St. George Detachment								1	1					2
Saint John Detachment						1	2	4	14		3			24
Saint John Highway Patrol							1		7					8
St. Leonard Detachment								1						1
St. Quentin Detachment								1	1					2
St. Stephen Detachment								1	2					3
St. Stephen Highway Patrol								1	1					2
Woodstock Detachment								1	3					4
Woodstock Highway Patrol									2					2
Attached Marine Unit							1	1	1			1		4
TOTALS	1	1	2	1	1	5	14	38	94	7	35	1	0	200

(Continued next page)

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

	Chief Supt.	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspector	Sgt. Major	Staff Sgts.	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Spl.Cst. & C/M	Civ. Employees & Civ. Servants	Marine Csts.	Civ.Employee Pd by Municipality	TOTALS
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	1	1	2	1	1	5	14	38	94	7	35	1	0	200
M'TON S/D HQ & SECTION NCO			1	1		1		5	7	1	8			24
Bathurst Det. & Section NCO						1	1	1	6					9
Bathurst Highway Patrol									2					2
Buctouche Detachment								1	1					2
Campbellton Detachment								1	3					4
Campbellton Highway Patrol									2					2
Campbellton City Detachment							1	1	7				1	10
Caraquet Detachment								1	1					2
Caraquet Highway Patrol									2					2
Chatham Town Detachment							1		5					6
Dalhousie Town Detachment								1	4					5
Hillsborough Detachment								1						1
Jacquet River Detachment								1	2					3
Moncton Detachment							1	2	12		1			16
Moncton Highway Patrol							1		8					9
Neguac Detachment									1					1
Newcastle Detachment								1	6					7
Newcastle Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Port Elgin Detachment								1	1					2
Petitcodiac Detachment								1	2					3
Richibucto Detachment								1	1					2
Richibucto Highway Patrol									2					2
Sackville Detachment								1	1					2
Sackville Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Shediac Detachment								1	3					4
Shippegan Detachment								1	1					2
Sussex Detachment								1	2					3
Sussex Highway Patrol								1	2					3
Sussex Town Detachment								1	3					4
Tracadie Detachment									3					3
Race Track Detail								1	4					5
Attached for University Trn								1	1					2
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIV. ON DECEMBER 31, 1966	1	1	3	2	1	7	19	67	193	8	44	1	1	348

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1966

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
Division Headquarters	4		3	1	1	2
Fredericton S/D HQ	1		1			
Detachments						
Chipman	1					
Doaktown	1					
East Florenceville	2					
Edmundston & Sec. NCO	4	1			1	1
Fredericton	6	4			1	1
Gagetown	1					
Grand Falls	2	1				
Grand Manan	1					
McAdam	1				1	1
Minto	2				1	1
Oromocto Town	2					
Perth	2				1	1
Plaster Rock	1					
Saint Andrews Town	1					
St. George	1					
Saint John	8	4	1			
St. Leonard	1					
St. Quentin	1					
St. Stephen	2	1				
Woodstock	2	1				
TOTALS	47	12	5	1	6	7

(Continued next page)

Distribution of Police Transport

"J" Division

At December 31, 1966

Location	Police Cars	Highway Cars	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Motors
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	47	12	5	1	6	7
Moncton S/D HQ	3		3			
Detachments						
Bathurst & Sec. NCO	4	1	1			
Buctouche	1					
Campbellton	2	1				
Campbellton City	1		1			
Caraquet	1	1				
Chatham Town	1					
Dalhousie Town	1					
Hillsborough	1					
Jacquet River	1					
Moncton	5	4				
Neguac	1				1	1
Newcastle	3	1				
Petitcodiac	1					
Port Elgin	1					
Richibucto	1	1				
Sackville	1	1				
Shediac	2				1	1
Shippegan	1					
Sussex	2	2				
Sussex Town	1					
Tracadie	1					
TOTALS	83	24	10	1	8	9